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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/676,897 09/30/2003		Donald L. Kuehne	T-6258	8059	
34014	7590 05/05/200	1	EXAMINER		
CHEVRON	TEXACO CORPO	NGUYEN, TAM M			
P.O. BOX 60	006 N, CA 94583-0806		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
DIN IGNIO	11, 011 7,000 0000		1764		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	·	Application	on No.	Applicant(s)				
		10/676,89	97	KUEHNE ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examine		Art Unit				
_		Tam M. N		1764				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this commun	nication appears on the	cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	s			
A SH THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUN nsions of time may be available under the provision SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this com period for reply specified above is less than thirty (0 period for reply is specified above, the maximum s ure to reply within the set or extended period for repl reply received by the Office later than three months ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	IICATION. s of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no even munication. 30) days, a reply within the stat tatutory period will apply and w y will, by statute, cause the app	ent, however, may a reply be tim utory minimum of thirty (30) days Il expire SIX (6) MONTHS from lication to become ABANDONEI	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this commur D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nication.			
Status								
1) 🏹	Responsive to communication(s) fil	ed on 30 September 2	2003.					
•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2b)⊠ This action is n						
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposit	ion of Claims							
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□ 8)□	Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/a Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restrict	are withdrawn from co						
Applicat	ion Papers							
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the three drawing(s) filed on 30 September Applicant may not request that any objected three oath or declaration is objected to	er 2003 is/are: a)⊠ a ection to the drawing(s) b g the correction is requir	e held in abeyance. See ed if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). lected to. See 37 CFR 1.	121(d).			
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority 2. Certified copies of the priority 3. Copies of the certified copies application from the Internationsee the attached detailed Office actions.	or documents have been or documents have been of the priority documental Bureau (PCT Rul	n received. n received in Applicati ents have been receive e 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stag	ge			
2) Notice 3) Information	et (s) See of References Cited (PTO-892) See of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (See of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (See of Draftsperson's Patenent(s) (PTO-1449 of PTO-1449)		4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:)			

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-5, 8-11, 13-15, 17, 18 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Reynolds et al. (4,988,433).

Reynolds discloses a process for removing metals such as calcium from a hydrocarbon feed (e.g., vacuum residuum). The feed is contacted with an extraction solution which comprises acetate ion (acetic acid) in the present of alkaline material (e.g., ammonium hydroxide). The process is operated at a temperature of about 250° F (121° C) and the residence time is about a few seconds to about 4 hours. The acetate ion has a pH greater than 2 (e.g., 5) and the extraction solution contains at least 2 moles of acetate ion per mole of calcium. More than 60 percent by weight of calcium (e.g., 83%) is removed from the feed. It is estimated that there is at least 2 part by weight of extraction solution per 100 parts by weight of feed (75 g of feed is mixed with 75 g of aqueous solution). The feed contains 54 ppm of Ca and a demulsifier is also added into the feed/solution mixture. A calcium enriched aqueous mixture is separated from feed. (See col. 2, line 53 though col. 3, line 29; col. 4, lines 1-35, col. 4, lines 57 through col. 5, line 30)

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 6, 7, 12, 16, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reynolds et al. (4,988,433).

The process of Reynolds is as discussed above.

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Regarding claims 6, 7, 19 and 20, Reynolds does not specifically disclose that the pH is in the range of between 3.5 and 4.7 or 3.5 and 4.6. However, Reynolds discloses that the pH is above 2 (see col. 3, lines 16-17). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Reynolds by using a solution having a pH as claimed because one of skill in the art would use any solution having a pH greater than 2 including 4.

Regarding claim 12, Reynolds does not disclose that the extraction conditions is of from 25° C to 110° C. However, Reynolds is not limited the operating temperature and in one of the example, the operating temperature is 250° F(121° C). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Reynolds by operating the process at a temperature between 25°C and 110° C because it would be expected that the results would be the same or similar when operating the process at the claimed temperature or at 121° C because operating at a lower temperature would require increase in contacting time, but would not affect the removal of calcium.

Regarding claims 16, Reynolds does not disclose that the feed contains greater than 100 ppm calcium. However, Reynolds discloses that any feed contains unacceptably high levels of calcium can be used in the process (see col. 2, line 65-67). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Reynolds by using a feed containing greater than 100 ppm of calcium because one of skill in the art would employ a feed containing any amount of calcium including the claimed amount and it is reasonable considered that the outcomes would be similar when using a feed which contains 50 or 101 ppm of calcium in the process of Reynolds.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tam M. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1452. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tam M. Nguyen Examiner Art Unit 1764

TN